

# The Hong Kong Telegraph.

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四月三十日星期四

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1908.

\$5 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

## Banks.

**YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.**

CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Yen 24,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS ..... 15,120,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agents.

TOKIO. CHEFOO. TIENTSIN.  
KOBE. PEKIN. NEWHWA.  
OSAKA. DALNY. PORT ARTHUR.  
NAGASAKI. LYONS. ANTUNG.  
LONDON. NEW YORK. SAN FRANCISCO.  
LYONS. NEW YORK. SAN FRANCISCO.  
NEW YORK. SAN FRANCISCO.  
HONOLULU. HONOLULU. LIOYANG.  
HONOLULU. HONOLULU. MUKDEN.  
HOMBAY. HOMBAY. TIE-LING.  
SHANGHAI. SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.  
HANKOW. HANKOW.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.  
per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposit—

For 12 months ..... 5% p.a.

" 3 " ..... 3%

" 3 " ..... 3%

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1908.

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**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS—  
Sterling ..... £1,500,000 at 2/- = \$15,000,000

Silver ..... \$15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick, Chairman;  
E. G. Barrett, Esq., Deputy Chairman;  
G. Friesland, Esq.;  
A. Fuchs, Esq.;  
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.;  
C. R. Lenmann, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

J. R. M. SMITH

MANAGER:

Shanghai—W. ADAMS ORAM.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.  
per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 4% per Cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3% per Cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 4% per Cent. per annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1908.

[24]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP ..... GOLD \$3,250,000

ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

RESERVE FUND ..... GOLD \$3,250,000

—ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE:

60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:

THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, received Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accept Fixed Deposits at the following rates—

For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum.

6 " 4 " "

3 " 3 " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,

Manager.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1908.

[25]

NERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.  
(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL 45,000,000. (\$3,750,000).

RESERVE FUND FL 5,378,375

(about \$448,000).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cherbon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Pasuruan, Tjilatap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota Radja (Acheen), Bandjarmasin, Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:  
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and corresponds in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.

Do. 6 do. 4% do.

Do. 3 do. 3% do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,

Agent.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1907.

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Hongkong, 4th December, 1907.

[30]

Mails

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND".....	About FRIDAY, Capt. D. Lebz.....
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"YORCK".....	WEDNESDAY, Capt. J. Raudermann.....
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"BUELOW".....	6th May. Capt. H. Förmes.....
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRIS- BANE, SYDNEY and MEL- BOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND".....	THURSDAY, Capt. D. Lebz.....
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO".....	Middle of May. Capt. F. Sembill.....

For further particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD  
MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG &amp; CHINA.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1908.

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## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.  
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR STEAMERS CAPTAINS TO SAIL ON.  
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA...ERNEST SIMONS...Girard.....11th May, afternoon.  
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS'...AUSTRALIA...Verdon.....12th May, 1 P.M.  
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA...TONKIN...Charbonnel.....13th May, afternoon.  
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS...VARA...Seller.....14th May, 1 P.M.

Transhipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27, up to £71, i.e., 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

I. MILLET,  
AGENT,  
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1908.

[14]

## WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

## HONG-KONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UU"  
SAIL FROM HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS.  
These steamers have excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are lighted throughout by Electricity.

THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILIRATING.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS,  
WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1908.

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## MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.  
S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.  
Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).  
Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.  
The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street.  
Canton Agents—Messrs. E. Pasquet & Co.

For further particulars, please apply to—

BARRETT & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1908.

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## Dentistrop.

TSIN TING.  
LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET.  
REASONABLE FEES.Consultation Free.  
Hongkong, 28th June, 1908.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,  
THE LATEST METHOD  
of the  
AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY  
33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
(See Hongkong, 16th April, 1908.)

[22]

## Intimation.

## THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

## NO. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

## NO. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 376 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing-Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. O. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. I., and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1908.

## ACROSS AFRICA BY MOTOR.

## AN ESCORT OF SHOUTING SAVAGES.

Lieutenant Paul Graetz, of the German Army, who is crossing the heart of Africa from Dar-es-Salam, on the east coast, to Swakopmund, on the west, is encountering difficulties in the tropics scarcely less formidable than those Sigmar Scarfoglio is meeting with in the Rockies. His last stage of 125 miles has occupied nine days.

In an account written to the *Daily Mail*, the Lieutenant says: "Leaving Abercorn, near the southern end of Lake Tanganyika, we reached Kasama in nine days through the Chambesi Valley. But we and our motor-car have had to go through a terrible ordeal. We have faced fearful trials and hardships under tropical rains, we have been delayed by raging streams and deep marshes."

We have had to cross twenty-eight swollen rivers and swamps innumerable. We have travelled on bad wooden bridges built by the natives, and often we have crossed over the wretched tottering remnants of such bridges. We have fought hard against flooding waters. At first our journey through thick bush, running and jumping near our automobile a number of Lobemba natives sing as they accompany us. Then a terrible thunderstorm bursts upon us in fury, and streams of water come down in huge watercourses. Now the underwood becomes lighter. Hail! Water! The Mombasa River is before us and rolls on its yellow course in the middle of a swampy depression 200 yards in breadth.

There is a kind of bridge over swamp and stream, and it zigzags like a gigantic contipede. The natives rush through the storm-beaten high grass and gather sticks and branches. They drag them forth and build a small bridgeway over the dangerous deep mire; we widen the existing narrow bridge and repair it as best we can.

Finally, after hours of strenuous work in pouring rain, we proceed. The car is pulled forward on the perilous path; the driver grips the steering-wheel with great steadiness. We tremble. What if the wheels skid on the slippery wood? We are lost if the car moves only one hand's breadth to either side. We are lost if our hands or our nerves give way on these fearful two hundred yards.

The heavy car and ourselves would fall and disappear, without any possibility of rescue, in the wild stream or in the soft, deep mud. The passage seems to last an eternity. Slowly we creep forward.

We are nearly on the other side, when suddenly the car stops and is dragged backwards. We all burst into a shriek of terror. We realize what has happened. The back wheels have sunk through a hole in the bridge. The front wheels are lifted upwards. But by a stroke of luck in the midst of our misfortunes the springs of the car have caught in the oblique planks of the bridge and it is wedged fast.

A feverish activity seizes us. We fasten a strong rope to the front part of the car. There is no time to waste. A catastrophe is still threatening us. The Lobemba natives are fetched back. The bridge is repaired after a mighty effort, and the natives slowly drag the car forward. The rescue is a success.

The sun is now piercing through the grey clouds, and before our eyes gleams the fresh landscape. A few miles drive and we come to another river. There are many dangers before us. Hidden in the tall grass are countless boulders, branches, roots, and tree-trunks.

In spite of slow driving, the car here and there is thrown up in the air. It is almost impossible for the tyres and the springs to stand the shocks. When we come across gigantic rocks we have to make long detours through the thick bush, and we have several hairbreadth escapes. Invisible chasms take the wheel away from the driver's hands.

Day after day the difficulties and obstacles increase, and we nearly lose the hope of ever reaching our goal. The car, however, has worked without one breakdown since we left Abercorn. At last, on March 15, we see on the hill in front of us, the village of Kasama; the buildings of the magistrate and of the African Lake Corporation, appearing above the green landscape.

## A LION AND BEAR FIGHT.

## PANIC IN AN ODESSA CIRCUS.

Warsaw, March 30.

People who were at the Circus in Odessa the other night experienced more emotions than they counted for on taking their tickets. An American lion-tamer, named Savade, was exhibiting his wild beasts. During the performance one of the lions refused to obey orders to leave its stool, and finally pushed his neighbour, a white she-bear, off her seat. This aroused the ire of the lady herself and of a bear, who attacked the lion, filling the building with noise and dust.

When the lion caught one of his opponents by the throat, a panic arose amongst the spectators, who made a stampede for the doors, crushing and injuring one another in their anxiety to get out.

Meanwhile Savade, who was alone in the cage with all these wild beasts, threw himself with wonderful courage upon the bear, beat him with an iron-rod till he rolled helpless on the ground, and when the lion began to attack the bear, shot right into his open jaws with a gun loaded with blank cartridges. The lion, leaving the bear, now sprang upon Savade, who, nothing daunted, fired into his jaws a second time. It was only then that the "king of beasts" limped back on to his stool. Savade, with a few words of apology, for the interruption, carried his performance to a successful conclusion, enthusiastically applauded by those members of the audience who had the courage to return.

Nobody attempted to help the brave American whilst he was in danger, it being a notorious fact that whenever somebody is injured or hurt in a Russian town all the spectators turn away.

## Intimations.

## WHERE ARE YOU GOING?

## WHY, TO CHAZALON &amp; CO.,

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Where I am sure to find the best

## FRENCH BONBONS,

LIQUEURS,

BURGUNDY,

CHAMPAGNE

and

CLARET.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1908. [13]

PAEST BREWING COMPANY,  
MILWAUKEE

## FRESH SUPPLIES

ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

BY

SIEMSEN &amp; CO.,

Agents for

HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1907. [13]

## MUSIC LESSON:

LESSONS in Violin, Mandoline and Guitar  
at pupil's residence.  
Evening engagements for Dances and  
Concerts.Apply to—  
E. J. LOPEZ,  
C/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.  
Hongkong, 9th March, 1908. [13]50 PER CENT  
LESS.

## WE WILL SELL OUR ENTIRE

## STOCK OF

## BI CYCLES and

## ACCESSORIES

at 50 % less than usual  
prices for one week only,to clear our old stock  
and make room for our  
new shops at Nos. 33 &

35, Des Voeux Road.

Begin from TUESDAY, the 8th  
MARCH.Remember we will Remove to our  
shops on the 7th inst.

## DRAGON CYCLE

## DEPOT,

11, D'AGUILAR ST.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1908. [14]

## A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a system (one which does not give many names, but which is easily understood) It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. Men who are weak cannot carry on (for they are also numbered in the system); the same; the more pronounced being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits, loss of energy, for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, in almost all cases of physical illness such cases are increased rapidly—con-

## VITAL STRENGTH &amp; ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be done.

## THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 3

thus by any other known combination. So say it is to be taken in accordance with the printed directions for preparing it; will the shattered health be restored.

## THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE

LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted to what was deemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This is a remarkable fact, as it is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions; in addition, and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or infirmity where the symptoms are those of debility, that will not be readily relieved.

Persons who are destined to cast their bodies over the earth, that have no strength left in them, are given a new lease of life.

THE THERAPION is sold by

the principal Chemists

## Intimation.

**W.M.  
Powell,  
LTD.,**

ALEXANDRA  
BUILDINGS.

ABSOLUTE  
NOVELTIES.

Organdi  
Muslins:  
Bordered  
Robes:  
Figured  
Voiles:

THE HOUSE  
FOR  
LATEST  
FASHIONS.

Mercerised  
Lawns:  
Stripe  
Zephyrs:  
Costume  
Linens:

DAINTY  
FABRICS  
FOR  
PRESENT  
WEAR.

W.M. POWELL,  
LTD.,  
Des Vaux Road,  
and  
28, Queen's Road,  
HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 28th April, 1908.

## Auction.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-MORROW & SATURDAY, the 1st and 2nd May, 1908, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, corner of Ice House Street.

## A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF JAPANESE CURIOS,

Comprising—CARVED CHERRYWOOD SOFAS, TABLES, CHAIRS, STANDS, MOTHER-OF-PEARL INLAID SCREENS and PANELS, SILK EMBROIDERED SCREENS AND PARASOLS, WALL HANGINGS, KINKOSAN, SATSUMA VASES, BOWLS, CARVED BRASS, and BRONZE BOWL AND VASES, IVORY CARVINGS, TORTOISE SHELL ORNAMENTS, ARIKA and MAKUDZU WARE, OLD IVORY NETSUKE, INRO LACQUERED WARE, BUDDHAHS and TEMPLE ORNAMENTS, OLD CLOISONNE VASES, &c. Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS.—As usual.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1908. [448]

## JAPAN AND INDIAN TRADE.

The Anglo-Japanese Alliance has been so loudly heralded that no one is likely to forget it; there is much more fear of Japan's ambitions in other directions than those which have led to her military and naval successes escaping notice or being overlooked. Peace hath her victories as well as war. Japan is England's ally in arms, but she is destined to be her rival in trade in the near future: she is likely to be her most formidable competitor in the British-Indian trade; her geographical position is all in her favour: she is nearer India than England is, and she has the advantage of the facility of colour with the Indians which all Orientals possess. The Indian, merchant or consumer, may not go out of his way to encourage German competition in India, but he will do all in his power to benefit the Japanese trader, being actuated thereto by Asiatic affinity. The little Japanese is young yet, as nations reckon in Asia, but he is adored throughout the length and breadth of that Continent, and every Asiatic feels that he would gladly stretch a point, commercial or political, in favour of the new comer.

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS;

and no nation on the world's surface has risen more rapidly or to a greater height than Japan in the last half-century. Her methods stand confessed. She has applied her national brain-power to the education of the nation in all the developments of modern civilisation; her emissaries have been all over the world and have learned their lessons by selecting the best schools of each country for their studies. So quick-witted a nation was not likely to overlook the importance of a great external trade and the best means of pushing it. She finds India comparatively close at hand, with the door as open to her as to anybody, and with the advantages of sympathy for her colour, her successes, and her brains already standing to her credit. It is also natural to her to seek a closer connection with India, the Holy Land of her national religion, Buddhism. A commercial intercourse with India being thus open and comparatively easy, Japan is not going to leave her economic future to chance, and allow England to maintain her commercial pre-eminence unchallenged, even in the latter's own dependency. She believes—as it would seem that England does not—in sound commercial knowledge, and for this purpose she employs Indians in Japan to advise Japanese commercial chambers and merchants of the minute details of Indian trade. How many Indian gentlemen are there in Great Britain and Ireland, engaged by the Government or chambers of commerce, to advise on Indian trade? If the India Office supposes that the two worthy gentlemen lately and very properly appointed to the Secretary of State's Council have an opinion of any value to offer on Indian trade, it will find itself grievously mistaken.

THE JAPANESE GO STRAIGHT TO THE POINT. They want trustworthy commercial information, so they select suitable Indians to reside in Japan and give it to their merchants. Surely, this is more efficient than the English system of leaving everything to the fetish of "private enterprise," which so often results in mistakes and failure. But it may be said that the Dutch and French East India Companies failed in times past, though they were State concerns, whereas the English East India Company prospered, because it was left to private enterprise. Those statements may be perfectly true so far as they go, but they do not contain the whole story.

DIFFERENCES OF NATIONAL CHARACTERS has much to say to the results; moreover, the English company at times received considerable State aid, and at important junctures the foreign companies were not supported from home. The sea power of England was the main source of her success in India, both in politics and in commerce. But the question is not what happened years and years ago, but what is to be done now to maintain the supremacy so long enjoyed by England in the Indian trade. Other nations are acting, while England does little. It is something that in India another Member of Council has been appointed to have charge of a commercial department; but that is a very different thing from providing in the United Kingdom some trustworthy source of information for English merchants engaged in the Indian trade. The German Commercial Bureau at Berlin employs two natives of India to teach it the first hand the multitudinous things regarding caste and the prejudices of the Indians, which no European can possibly know, but which are all important in the trade. The Japanese, it must be admitted, have given evidence of the skill and energy of which they are capable. Sir Thomas Sutherland, chairman of the P. and O. Company, at a meeting reported in the *Times* of December 11, had to admit that the whole of their intercolonial trade between Bombay and Japan had been wiped out by the energy of this new Member of Council.

SHREW, TOMES & CO.  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 11th July, 1907. [47]

## THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

## TRADE MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Robert, V. J., and others, combines all the ingredients in its composition of the kind, and satisfies every thing a man needs.

**THERAPION N.O. 1** is a remarkably short, thin, white, flexible, easily digestible tablet, containing astringent injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases, indolent, piles, irritation of the inner walls of the rectum, &c., &c. It relieves all sorts of complaints of this kind, it will be found exceedingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-known medicines have been powerless.

**THERAPION N.O. 2** is particularly suited to those who are fond of taking cold, astringent, spic, blisters, plasters and swelling of joints, secondary symptoms, pain, rheumatism, and all diseases for which there has been a failure to find a specific remedy, &c., to the destruction of surfaces, teeth and roots of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter, so far as possible.

**THERAPION N.O. 3** has astringent, spic, blisters, plasters and swelling of joints, secondary symptoms, pain, rheumatism, and all diseases for which there has been a failure to find a specific remedy, &c., to the destruction of surfaces, teeth and roots of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter, so far as possible.

**THERAPION N.O. 4** is astringent, spic, blisters, plasters and swelling of joints, secondary symptoms, pain, rheumatism, and all diseases for which there has been a failure to find a specific remedy, &c., to the destruction of surfaces, teeth and roots of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter, so far as possible.

**THERAPION N.O. 5** is astringent, spic, blisters, plasters and swelling of joints, secondary symptoms, pain, rheumatism, and all diseases for which there has been a failure to find a specific remedy, &c., to the destruction of surfaces, teeth and roots of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter, so far as possible.

**THERAPION N.O. 6** is astringent, spic, blisters, plasters and swelling of joints, secondary symptoms, pain, rheumatism, and all diseases for which there has been a failure to find a specific remedy, &c., to the destruction of surfaces, teeth and roots of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter, so far as possible.

**THERAPION N.O. 7** is astringent, spic, blisters, plasters and swelling of joints, secondary symptoms, pain, rheumatism, and all diseases for which there has been a failure to find a specific remedy, &c., to the destruction of surfaces, teeth and roots of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter, so far as possible.

**THERAPION N.O. 8** is astringent, spic, blisters, plasters and swelling of joints, secondary symptoms, pain, rheumatism, and all diseases for which there has been a failure to find a specific remedy, &c., to the destruction of surfaces, teeth and roots of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter, so far as possible.

**THERAPION N.O. 9** is astringent, spic, blisters, plasters and swelling of joints, secondary symptoms, pain, rheumatism, and all diseases for which there has been a failure to find a specific remedy, &c., to the destruction of surfaces, teeth and roots of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter, so far as possible.

**THERAPION N.O. 10** is astringent, spic, blisters, plasters and swelling of joints, secondary symptoms, pain, rheumatism, and all diseases for which there has been a failure to find a specific remedy, &c., to the destruction of surfaces, teeth and roots of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter, so far as possible.

**THERAPION N.O. 11** is astringent, spic, blisters, plasters and swelling of joints, secondary symptoms, pain, rheumatism, and all diseases for which there has been a failure to find a specific remedy, &c., to the destruction of surfaces, teeth and roots of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter, so far as possible.

**THERAPION N.O. 12** is astringent, spic, blisters, plasters and swelling of joints, secondary symptoms, pain, rheumatism, and all diseases for which there has been a failure to find a specific remedy, &c., to the destruction of surfaces, teeth and roots of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter, so far as possible.

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## Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S

E

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH

WHISKY

A Blend of the Finest Pure Malt  
Whiskies distilled in Scotland

GENUINE AGE  
AND  
FINE MELLOW  
FLAVOUR.

Per Case - - - \$16.50

Watson's

D. SHERRY  
SUPERIOR PALE DRY.

Per Dozen ..... \$19.50

A VERY FINE WINE, POPULAR  
THROUGHOUT THE FAR EAST.A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1908.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1908

The Japanese Boycott.

AN AMOY BONFIRE.

JAPANESE RETALIATING.

That the boycott is gaining ground the report appearing in the *Shung Po* of to-day's date from its Amoy correspondent furnishes convincing evidence. On the 24th instant, it is stated, the Kwong Kee Lee shop turned out all their stock of Japanese ware into the street. The goods were heaped up in a pile and then set fire to it. Large crowds of wondering natives gathered around the huge bonfire, as the inflammable materials became reduced to ashes.

Hitherto Chinese merchants in Amoy made use of envelopes made in Japan because of their cheapness, but following the example set by them by their Southern compatriots, they will have none of the Japan-made article and have requisitioned into use handmade envelopes from Foochow. Such was the run on the Foochow article that the stock in Amoy soon became exhausted and local stationers have had to telegraph for a large fresh supply from the northern port.

It would appear that, in their own way, the Japanese are showing their resentment towards the Cantonese. It is the practice with all Chinese in Amoy desirous of proceeding to Taipei and Taiwan, i.e. Formosa, to obtain passes from the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. The other day a Cantonese, who intended to go to Taipei, applied for the permit in the usual way. The man was refused and was told that Chinese of all provinces would be granted passes with the exception of the Cantonese.

PAKHOI FALLS IN.

The Self-Government Society in Canton is in receipt of a letter from the Chinese in Pakhoi who state that they are also anxious to join the boycott movement and requested to be furnished with all information in connection therewith.

In the Marine Court, to-day, the Harbourmaster fined two boarding-house runners \$10 each for boarding the steamer *Eastern* without the master's consent. It was stated by Police-man Edwards, the prosecutor, that about 1.30 p.m. yesterday, as soon as the *Eastern* got to her buoy, the captain informed him that a stamp had come alongside while the ship was under way and that 4 boarding-house runners had boarded her. The officer was asked to search for them. He found the two defendants among the passengers exhibiting some papers. On examination the papers proved to be boarding-house advertisements.

## Junk Bay Mills.

SIR PAUL CHATER AND MR.  
MODY'S POSITION.

DEFINED BY THEIR SOLICITORS.

We have received the following letter from Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon for publication:

Sir.—With reference to your report of the inquest attending the death of the late Mr. Rennie, whilst we are very loath to address you on this unhappy subject we feel that, in justice to our clients, Sir Paul Chater and Mr. Mody, we ought to ask you to publish the following statement of the actual facts in connection with certain of the matters referred to in such report.

It is reported that a few days after the general meeting of the Hongkong Milling Company, Ltd., a change became apparent in Mr. Rennie, who complained of business worries and alleged that those who could help him would not do so. With regard to this, reference should be made to the statements of Mr. Rennie on the 7th ultime on the occasion of his presiding at the annual general meeting of the Milling Company; from this it will be seen that he stated that "the outlook for the current year is more promising, the demand for our product continues so strong that we have difficulty in keeping pace with it." I am glad to say that everything is going smoothly at the Mills," \* \* \* and, "A profit of \$161,262.76 in the first eleven months of our working proves that we have established the business on a sound basis and I confidently believe that at our next meeting we will be in a position to propose a handsome distribution of profits." Such statements would certainly put one to the ordinary mind that there was any cause for worry over, or anything substantially wrong with, the affairs of the Company and our clients had in fact no reason whatever to suppose, or any intimation whatever from Mr. Rennie, that matters were running otherwise than most favourably in connection with the concern.

It is further reported that, evidence was given to the effect that Mr. Rennie was asked why he did not tell our clients of any troubles he had and replied that he had done so but that it was no good. With regard to this, what we have written above is a point, but we should add, it was not until the 11th instant, (three days before Mr. Rennie's death) that our clients had the slightest suspicion that all was not well in connection with the affairs of the Mill; on that date, at a Board meeting of the Company, Mr. Rennie, in accordance with the requirements of the Articles of Association, intimated that he desired to have a meeting of the shareholders of the Company convened for the purpose of obtaining authority from them to charge the Company's property in favour of their Bankers and he then put before our clients, as directors, a statement, which is now in our hands, showing a loss, as estimated by him, of \$4,000 odd, on the milling and sale of the wheat then in the Company's godowns, which statement Mr. Rennie then informed our clients he purposed placing before the Company's Bankers. This was absolutely the first intimation our clients received from Mr. Rennie that the affairs of the Company were not proceeding favourably, but, as the statement showed a loss of only one-fourth of the profits that Mr. Rennie had stated at the annual general meeting had been already made by the Company, our clients naturally did not view matters in too serious or too unfavourable a light and, having the most complete confidence in Mr. Rennie, they accepted his statement as accurate in every respect, though it has since been ascertained that the Company's Bankers proved it to be otherwise. At the same time Mr. Rennie mentioned to our clients that there was a purchase of wheat which he had made for June shipment, which he had asked the Company's Bankers to finance, but which they were unwilling to do unless our clients personally guaranteed the transaction, which amounted to some \$500,000, the latter did not then refuse to do this, but took the matter into consideration. On the morning of the 14th instant, Mr. Rennie rang up Sir Paul Chater on the telephone, stating that he was in trouble and desired to see Sir Paul, who, in reply, arranged to see Mr. Rennie at his office that morning and accordingly did so. Mr. Rennie then informed Sir Paul Chater that there was trouble with regard to the June shipment above mentioned, that he had been notified that the steamer in connection therewith had been chartered and that accordingly the necessary credit must be sent, and reiterated that if our clients would guarantee same it could be arranged through the Company's Bankers; Sir Paul Chater then suggested to Mr. Rennie that it would be best, in order to cut the then apparent loss on the shipment as much as possible, for Mr. Rennie to telegraph to cancel the contract and re-sell the shipment, which Mr. Rennie then concurred in doing and, in Sir Paul's presence, wrote out a telegram for that purpose and handed it to Mr. Chard to despatch.

It is also reported that Mrs. Rennie had been served with a writ for \$5000: with regard to this, in February last, prior to the annual general meeting and when the accounts had been audited and a skeleton statement in connection therewith got out, Mr. Rennie saw our clients therewith and as to the disposition of the then estimated balance of some \$130,000, thereby, appearing, Sir Paul Chater expressed the view that this balance should be appropriated by declaring a dividend to the shareholders, in view of the fact that three years had elapsed since the incorporation of the Company; Mr. Rennie was reluctant to accept this suggestion and stated that the Company needed the money in its business and that their Bankers preferred such a course, whereupon, Sir Paul Chater said that, as Mr. Rennie proposed to give no dividend to the shareholders, he ought in accordance with the

usual practice, to forego a portion of his commission on the Company's workings for the then past year (prior to which there had been no workings and consequently no commission earned) amounting to \$6,000 and Mr. Rennie agreed to half such commission, thus receiving the sum of \$30,000 in this connection. Mr. Rennie then informed our clients that he desired to obtain an advance to himself of a sum of \$30,000, which Mr. Mody promptly volunteered and which, a few days later, he did in fact lend, receiving in return a promissory note therefor, which promissory note fell due on the 21st ultimo, but, having the fullest confidence in Mr. Rennie and his position, Mr. Mody did not then present the note for payment, but left it to Mr. Rennie to discharge as and when he saw fit. After Mr. Rennie's death our clients learnt for the first time that he had effected considerable dealings with his holdings in the Milling Company engendering considerable claims on his estate and Mr. Mody saw us in connection with the above mentioned loan, informing us of the dealings just referred to and placing his interests in our hands. On our advice proceedings were at once instituted against the deceased's estate, with the view of endeavouring to assure to Mr. Mody priority for his claim in respect of the loan referred to over the claims of other creditors of the deceased in respect of his said dealings. These proceedings were not instituted on the same day as, but on the day following Mr. Rennie's death; and Mrs. Rennie was not served with the writ of summons, nor was it ever in contemplation to so serve her, and in fact service was effected by us, on her then solicitors two days after Mr. Rennie's death.

Finally, there is reported a suggestion to the effect that our clients have succeeded in obtaining possession of the Mill; with regard to this, the true facts are that after Mr. Rennie's death the affairs of the Company were found to be so involved and disastrous that our clients, as the only remaining directors in the Colony, were advised and decided that, in the best interests of the shareholders, the only proper course was to apply to the Court for a winding-up order and the appointment of a liquidator, which was accordingly done. This liquidator is now in possession of the property of the Company on its behalf, but it is more than probable that the realisation of such property will be insufficient to pay the Company's creditors and consequently leave nothing for the shareholders, of whom our clients hold two-thirds of the whole capital and accordingly are by far the greatest losers from the confidence placed in Mr. Rennie and the state in which his death left the affairs of the Company.

Thanking you in anticipation of the insertion of this,  
We are,  
Yours obediently,  
DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON,  
Hongkong, 30th April, 1908.

THE HARBOUR TRAGEDY.  
SECOND COXSWAIN OF "CANADA" REWARDED  
FOR HIS BRAVE CONDUCT.

We are given to understand that To-Yau, the second coxswain, of the steam launch *Canada*, who so pluckily plunged into the sea the other day in the attempt to rescue his master—Mr. A. H. Rennie—particulars of which are still fresh in the mind of the reader, has been rewarded for his brave conduct. Yesterday afternoon he was summoned to the Magistracy, by order of Mr. J. H. Kemp, and presented with a \$10 bill.

A TROUBLING EUROPEAN.

HIS BEHAVIOUR OUTSIDE A POLICE STATION.

A European, who is believed to be a Custom-house officer, giving the name of C. W. Body, a passenger by the steamer *Wing Saug*, had a little experience last night, which he will not forget for long. It appears that during the small hours of this morning he made his way into the charge-room of the Central Police Station and informed the Sergeant on duty that he wanted to make a complaint.

"Well, what is it?" asked the Sergeant.  
"I want to see the inspector," he stated.

"The Inspector has just been relieved. I am on duty," proceeded the Sergeant.

"I must see the Inspector. I want to see him—and I will be shouted."

Seeing that the man was in an obstreperous mood, the Sergeant advised him to leave, "or you'll get into trouble."

At first he refused point blank, but as his wish was not going to be fulfilled, he took his departure. Arriving outside the charge-room he discharged a fusilade of epithets at the Sergeant, until finally his behaviour was such that the officer was forced to arrest him. When searched the supposed Custom-house man was found to have in his possession about £10 in sterling, besides other coins. This morning, looking very perturbed, he was taken to the Police Court and charged with disorderly behaviour. He was discharged with a caution.

A CRYING SHAME!

A HAWKER'S IDEA OF RAISING "THE WIND."

With a view to collecting sufficient money to pay his fine Ip-Hing-Pui, a hawk, stuck deeper in the mire. Yesterday forenoon, Ip-ware, resided at West Point on a charge of selling birds without a permit. He was released on \$10 bail to appear in the Police Court to-day. Ip, it appears, thought he could only be arrested once for the offence, and started again to do business. A few hours later he returned to the station in charge of another policeman.

"What are you up for now?" queried the officer on duty.

The policeman, who was not aware that Ip had been arrested that same morning, said that the prisoner had no licence and was hawking. "But you were up here this morning for the same thing?" continued the officer.

"And why did you repeat the offence?" "I went out simply to earn enough money to pay my fine to-morrow!" Ip answered, innocently.

The officer was forced to laugh.

"It's a shame that I should be arrested," he went on: "A crying shame! There are many hawkers about doing business for weeks and have not been arrested. And I," he added, "get locked up twice in a day for doing what others are doing. It's a shame!"

He was charged in the Police Court, today, and fined.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber this afternoon. Present—His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., Colonel Darling, R.E., Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.O. (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. W. Rees Davies (Attorney General), Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Mr. W. Chatton (Director of Public Works), Hon. Capt. Basil R. H. Taylor, R.N. (Harbour Master), Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving (Registrar General), Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M.G., Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, Hon. Mr. E. Pollock, K.C., Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart, and Mr. C. Clement (Clerk of Council).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

## FINANCE.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table report of the Finance Committee (No. 6).

## FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 16, 17 and 18. It was agreed that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

## THE PUBLIC HEALTH BILL.

The Director of Public Works moved the second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, and the Public Health and Buildings Amendment Ordinance, 1903. Since this Bill had been introduced and read a first time, he said, it had been very extensively criticised by the local authorities before of the European and Chinese property-owners in this Colony. They had submitted statements of certain amendments which they considered ought to be made and meetings with them had been held by His Excellency, and after full discussion a great many of the amendments that they suggested had been adopted. They had shown, perhaps a little undue nervousness in criticising the proposals because, in one case they suggested that the word "modify" should be altered to "reduce." In the present Ordinance the word "modify" or its equivalent term "modification" was used repeatedly and he had never heard it suggested that the word means anything but what was specified under the Ordinance, under the section to which it was used. One of the principal features of the Bill was the concentration under the Building Authority of all matters which affected the construction of buildings. The submission of plans to the Medical Officer of Health and the requirement of his signature would be dispensed with, and, with this, would be a substantial saving in time in passing the plans. It was proposed to withdraw the definition of "external air" because, on further consideration it was considered it would operate rather unfairly on parties who desired themselves to erect a building of very moderate height and who happened to have opposite, their proposed building another of much greater height belonging to some neighbouring owner. The proportion of floor space and cubic space per head was very much reduced in the amending Bill. Section 101a, a new section, had been introduced to apply to existing buildings when they were being altered. The provision regarding thickness of walls as applied to new buildings was applied to new buildings only. Another section to 3 a had been introduced to regulate the construction of partition walls, principally with the view of requiring some more substantial form of construction than could be insisted upon, a present, and also with a view to securing the use of non-inflammable material where buildings were so densely occupied as many of the houses in the city were. He thought the importance of this Ordinance would be admitted. In section 107 the openings in party walls were regulated; at the present time there were no restrictions. Section 153 introduced some amendments as regards the lighting of buildings at a greater depth than 40 feet. The present provisions, in the Ordinance were found to be somewhat too drastic and it was hoped that this alteration would meet the requirements of the case. The amendment to section 153 was based largely upon the recommendations of the Cubicles Committee. That Committee included four unofficial members of the Council and one of the leading architects and the proposals now made would, he presumed, recommend themselves to the remaining members. In connection with that clause he might mention it was proposed to introduce an amendment with regard to houses on the reclamations, but it would be limited to houses that did not exceed 100 feet in depth. Section 253a provided for a scheme for including existing blocks of buildings. That scheme, if it became at all general, would undoubtedly effect a very considerable improvement to the Colony at a moderate cost. In section 175 it was not proposed to delete the words "by the owner." That had been

Kowloon, and could scarcely be said to meet in a satisfactory way the requirements where the buildings were less dense and the developments had not advanced as they had done.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

Mr. Osborne said:—"To rightly understand the complex questions involved in the Public Health and Building Ordinance, and to appreciate at their proper value the conclusions arrived at by the Sanitary Commissioners, one needs I think, to revert to the history of its origin, to have followed the course of its development and to be familiar with the events which culminated in this enquiry. The Colony of Hongkong, Sir, came into the possession of Great Britain at a period when, throughout the world, the principles of advanced sanitation were little understood and even less practised. It came within the Empire as a prize of war; its sole value was considered to be its strategic position; its development as a trading centre was neither intended nor desired; its future lay unplanned; its commercial prospects unheeded. No wonder then, neglected it fell into evil ways and, maturing in an atmosphere of drift, it bred the evils of congested areas, insanitation and disease. Not till 1884 were there any serious attempts to grapple with the subject of sanitation; not till the first outbreak of plague in 1894 did the community awake to a realization of its danger, nor did official apathy, heedless of warning from Dr. Ayres and others, yield to a sense of its obvious duty. Then under the spur of panic, under threatened injury to its commercial interests, the Colony attempted to do in haste what it ought long since to have done at leisure; it attempted to rectify in a moment the mischief of many years' growth, and it has now for some years past been paying its full measure of penalty attendant upon indifference and neglect. But whatever blame attaches to individuals applies only to those who in the years previous to 1884 allowed these evils to germinate and develop. The outcome of this state of affairs was the original and drastic Ordinance of 1893, described in the Commissioners' Report as the work of a novice. It is immaterial whether the Building Authority shall be run by a Board having an unofficial majority, under a President of its own selection, which, if it means anything at all, means that the department shall be converted into a sort of half-fledged municipal corporation possessed of sufficient powers to work mischief, but insufficiently equipped to perform the functions appertaining to a genuine municipality. As to whether the Building Authority should be placed under the Sanitary Board, there are no doubt good arguments for and against; all, however, that the public wants and is concerned with is efficiency; they want their plans and arrangements put through with a minimum of circumspection and with a maximum of indulgence that their wishes will, as far as public interests allow, be granted. To the public, it is immaterial whether the Building Authority is attached to one department or another; and if, as would appear to be the case, the proposed arrangement results in efficiency, the public, I feel sure, will be satisfied with it. On the question of appeal there should certainly be some simple method by which persons feeling aggrieved can obtain a hearing not only by the President of the Board, but by the Board itself. I think that much irritation in the past has been due to a conviction that the Sanitary department has acted with unnecessary harshness, and I feel sure that if individual grievances were given a patient and sympathetic hearing, this friction would give way to a sense of confidence in the department, which would go far towards securing the co-operation of the Chinese, where now there is resistance and misundstanding. The whole Sanitary department from President downwards should understand that the law was not framed for the purpose of harassing and annoying; that their business is to educate and assist to give effect to the regulations in an intelligent and tolerant manner; to concede where concession is possible; and above all avoid a senseless interpretation of the law. Unless this spirit animates the department, unless the high officials protect the public against the misplaced zeal, stupidity, and arrogance of subordinates, there will continue to be irritation, antagonism, and trouble. And as most of the friction in the past has undoubtedly been due to administrative incapacity to apply the law in a common sense and reasonable fashion, so the future success or failure of the reorganized department will depend largely upon the broad-mindedness of its President, who whilst on the one hand will carry out the unalterable determination of government to cleanse this town in the interests of Public Health, will on the other hand initiate changes and reforms where the law is found to be inapplicable. And it is to be hoped that when appeals to the Governor, in Council are heard, the President will be present to plead the cause of common sense. The chief point of the Report however lies in a recommendation concerning the constitution of the Board, which, as I have already shown, virtually amounts to municipal control of Sanitary affairs. This, Sir, is a matter which strikes at the root of Crown Colony government and as such calls for careful scrutiny. In the peculiar circumstances of our case, a British Colony run largely on alien money, with a British population, which owing to climatic and other reasons is constantly changing, it seems to me that above all other considerations our aim should be to give stability to our laws, consistency to our

be restricted to their private needs; men responsible to no one for their misdeeds; men who in the matter of public expenditure would probably imperil the Colony's credit by embellishing the phantasies of modern municipal extravagance; to place the Government in such hands as these would, I think, be fraught with injury to the Colony, and hurtful to those who happened to be without the precincts of the municipal chamber. With a shifting population such as ours, with every one busily intent upon his own affairs, there would I think be difficulty in finding men suitable and willing to undertake such duties, so that the care of public affairs would pass into the hands of undesirable persons and we should be called upon to witness a repetition of these edifying public scandals which appear to be inseparable from democratic rule. This question of municipal government is of perennial growth; it has been championed and fought out before and discarded as unsuitable. No one questions the right of an enlightened community to manage its own affairs, but is there any evidence that the Asiatic sections of our population are possessed of the necessary enlightenment or the individual independence of character, power of self-restraint and impartiality of judgment, which are the first essentials of self-government? Does not the very history of this Public Health law, with its dismal tale of disease and death, answer emphatically in the negative? Are the people who, on the question of Public Health, have for years harassed the authorities by their apathy, their callousness, their passive resistance, yet these people to whom should be given the privilege, to whom should be entrusted the burden of self-government? Or would we have them set aside, they who possess by far the largest stake in the Colony; would we ignore the Chinese, and vest control in a handful of Europeans? I venture to predict, sir, that if any such proposal were made, we should learn very quickly from the Chinese, and not only the Chinese, that they certainly prefer the trained, disinterested civil servant, with all his faults, to a clique of untrained and possibly self-seeking amateurs. To judge from what appears in the local Press, one would imagine the community was crushed beneath the heel of official tyranny, though one sees in vain for those evidences of indignation, or the cries of injustice unusually associated with the cause of an oppressed people. And is it not strange that this discontent with the established order of Government which we are told exists, should not occasionally find expression, in this Council Chamber? The machinery is here, ready at hand for any member of the community to lay bare his wrongs, to unburden his woes in public; but so far as my experience goes it is seldom that the voice of genuine grievance has been heard within these walls. If, for instance, the Chinese or the property owners feel so deeply about the inequality of any particular provision of the Public Health law, why is it they have never thought it worth their while to bring the matter before this Council? And why is it that the prolix criticisms of property owners and architects, on this very Bill, should have dwindled down to the few comparatively unimportant matters detailed in their published reports. I will tell you why it is, Sir. It is because the Chinese know, the property owners know, and every intelligent member of this community, if he will only acknowledge the truth, knows, that in this question of Public Health, involving as it does the very existence of the place as a centre of trade, the Government is fighting for the welfare of all against ignorance, self-interest and greed; it is for this reason the foreign community generally are in agreement with the broad principles of the law, and it is for this reason the measures adopted by Government deserve all the support which it is in the power of honourable members to give. Stripped of technicalities and side issues, this whole problem about which controversy has raged so long, resolves itself into the very simple question, whether the Colony is content to drift on as days of old, generating evils, the result of which will not be appreciated properly or a depleted revenue, but will be an empty and ruined city; a commerce departed never to return. The Community's answer to that question was the Public Health Ordinance of 1903, by which the Government was given a mandate from the people to purify this city at any cost, and however hardly it may press upon the property owners, however distasteful it may be to the Chinese, there can be no turning back now, no departure from the broad lines laid down by Messrs. Chadwick and Simpson, and no shrinking from sacrifices which the future prosperity of the port demands. This mandate must be fulfilled by the Government adhering to a fixed, unalterable policy of Sanitary reform and the unofficials of the Sanitary Board can most usefully serve the Public, not by aspiring to an impractical scheme of municipal control, but by acting in a consultive capacity to executive officials; by freely exercising their powers of exemption; by enquiring into and ventilating grievances; and above all by uniting with honourable members of this Council in criticising the details of the Government policy, not in a bickering spirit or in senseless cavil, but in a spirit of candour and fairness, which I am sure no one will more gladly welcome than those upon whom finally rests the responsibility of governing this Colony. (Applause.)

Dr. Ho Kai said that he took it all were agreed on the main principle that the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance of the past required amendment and this Bill was intended to meet the necessity. He would not follow his oratorical friend Mr. Osborne on the strictures he made on the Commission which he thought were somewhat uncharitable but he would have them to defend themselves. As to whether the members of the Commission had exceeded their powers in their recommendations he would not say, but if their recommendations were of value they should be adopted. It had been said that the Commission was not representative of the community, but if these recommendations of theirs were valuable they should be carried into effect whether the Commission was representative or not. With regard to the point that there should be a code at the head of the Sanitary Department, he remarked that he was in favour of the Government's proposal, for so long as a great part of the population was outrageously inadequately represented at the Legislative Council, he thought it was quite futile to expect the Council, especially himself, as representing the Chinese community, to agree to such quasi-municipality or any constitution approaching to that proposed by the Commission. On the subject of Mr. Osborne's address he observed that the hon. member had spoken of the Colony as though everything depended upon its shipping and commerce, but he held that the real reason

of the Colony's position at the present day was the cheap labour that could be commanded here. He therefore discussed certain provisions of the Bill. He thanked His Excellency for having met several leading architects as representing the European and Chinese property owners in the Colony on this Bill. The kindness and courtesy shown by His Excellency had been duly appreciated and would no doubt continue and save very much time of the Council in considering this Bill in committee.

Mr. Pollock, after a short speech, proposed that the following provision should be added to the Bill:

"In the event of any difference of opinion arising between the Building Authority or the Head of the Sanitary Department or the Board and any person as to the meaning of any provision of this Ordinance, it shall be lawful for the Building Authority or for such Head or the Board or such person to take out an Originating Summons in the name of or against the Attorney General as the case may be for the purpose of having the meaning of such provision determined by the Supreme Court."

The provisions of the Hongkong Code of Civil Procedure as to Originating Summons shall extend, so far as the same are applicable and with such modifications as circumstances may require, to any Originating Summons which is issued under this section and proceeding under this section shall be deemed to be civil proceedings brought by or against the Crown as the case may be."

The Colonial Secretary, referring to the speech made by Mr. Osborne, said that his hon. friend on his left, the Attorney General, had remarked to him that although he had sat for several years in the House of Commons, he had not listened to a more able speech.

The House of Commons was an assembly to which he (the Colonial Secretary) at some future date hoped to introduce himself (laughter and applause), and he had listened with such pleasure to the hon. member's speech that he sincerely hoped he would have the pleasure of listening to him in the House of Commons also. One remark he had listened to with a good deal of sorrow and that was that industrial enterprises were strangled in Hongkong by vexatious conditions imposed by the Government. He supposed the hon. member referred to the sale of Crown land for the purposes of large and small industries. After explaining the method of disposing of Crown land, the Colonial Secretary said that he had never heard of very large concerns like Butterfield and Swire and the Standard Oil Company complain that they were unfairly dealt with. He had had complaints from other companies in the Colony that the Government was selling to their rivals land too cheap. That sort of criticism was made to him the other day and he had asked what they would suggest as a remedy and it was suggested that the Government should give land away as an encouragement to local enterprise. That struck him as a peculiar proposition, that the Government should begin to give away land to those who wished to cut into the trade of others.

His Excellency the Governor, in the course of a lengthy speech, disclaimed any intention of discarding when on the introduction of the Bill he had said that the constitution of the Commission was not entirely representative of the community. When he had remarked that the Commission had exceeded their powers to some extent he had kept in mind the fact that his predecessor, Sir Matthew Nathan, had said to the chairman that he did not concur in any modification of the present Ordinance. Whether or not the Commissioners were within the terms of reference of the Commission, he considered on the basis of information which he had

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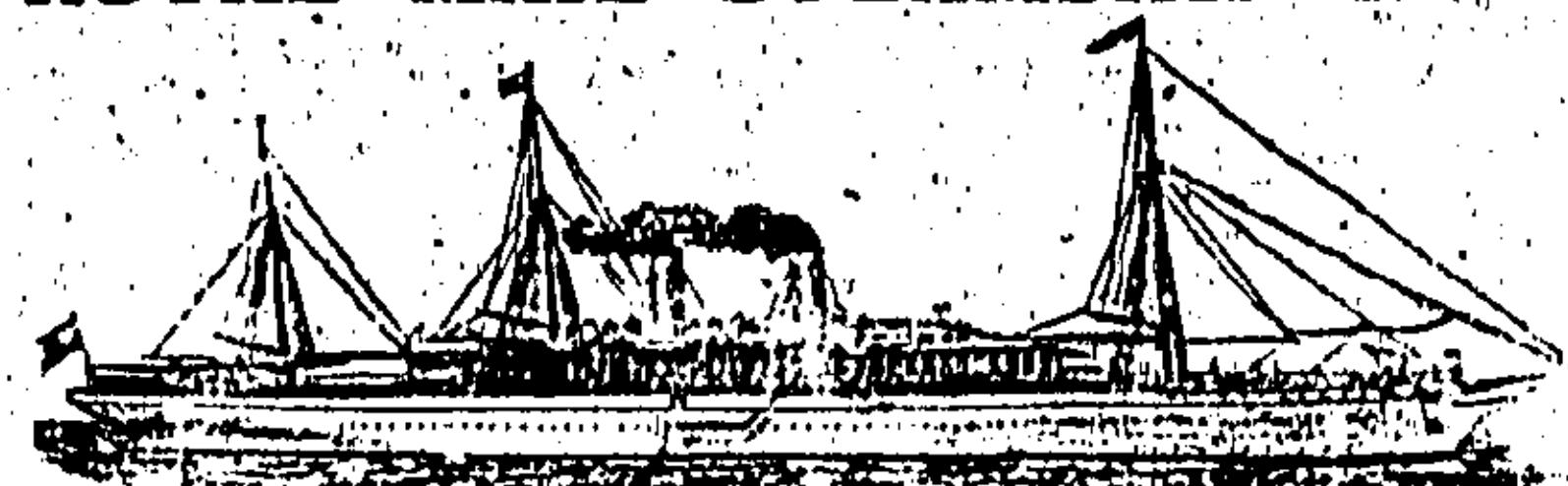
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& MOJI ..... "ANGSHING" ..... SATURDAY, 2nd May, Noon.  
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HOIHOW & HAIPHONG ..... "CHIHLI" ..... 3rd " 9 A.M.  
AMOY & SHANGHAI ..... "YINGCHOW" ..... 3rd " 4 P.M.  
MANILA ..... "TEAK" ..... 5th " "  
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIA. "CHINGTU" ..... 11th " "  
YOKOHAMA & KOBE ..... "TSINAN" ..... 23rd " "

MANILA and TIENSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Reduced Saloon Fares, Single and Return, to Manila and Australia.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1908.

## HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class; newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

## CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 2nd May, at Noon.
RUBI	2540	Almond	"	SATURDAY, 9th May, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1908.

## HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

## AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

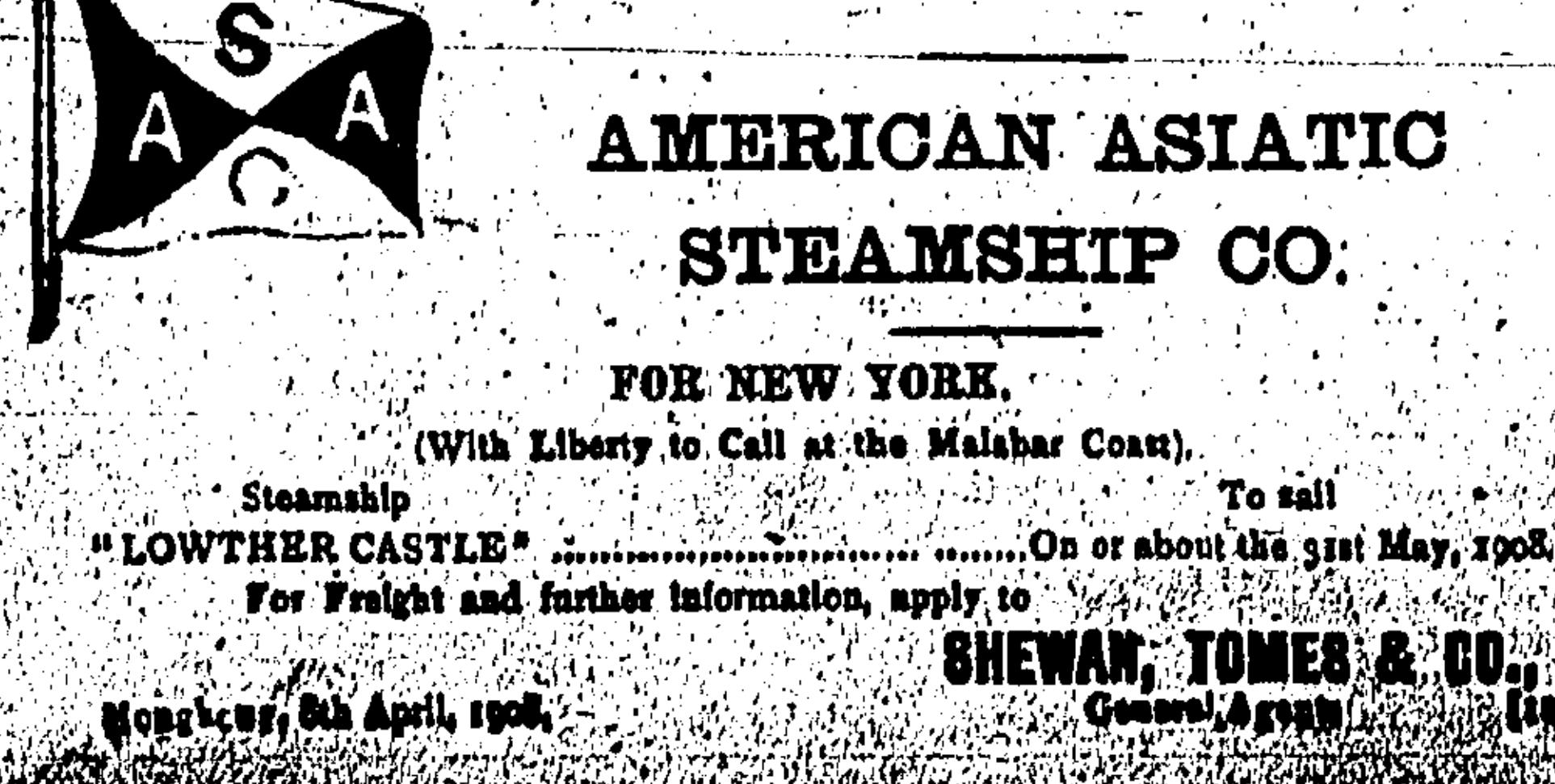
Steamship

"LOWTHER CASTLE" ..... On or about the 31st May, 1908.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1908.



## Shipping—Steamers.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW.

THE Company's Steamship:

"HAICHING."

Captain Hodgins, will be despatched for the above Ports, "TO-MORROW, the 1st proximo, at 10 o'clock A.M.

For Freight or Passage; apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 30th April, 1908.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA PORTS.

THE Steamship:

"CLAN MACMILLAN"

will be despatched for the above Ports on the 7th May, 1908.

For Freight, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 21st April, 1908.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

FOR LONDON, HAMBURG AND  
ANTWERP.

THE Steamship:

"DENBIGHSHIRE"

will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about the 15th May, 1908.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 16th April, 1908.

Intimations.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP ..... \$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.  
Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.  
Loans made on the Provident System.  
(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF  
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,  
ATTORNEY, &c.,

Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1908.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask  
ex Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$3.85 per Bag  
ex Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1908.

JAPANESE MASSAGE,  
F. KAWASAKI.

GRADUATE of KOBE MASSAGE  
SCHOOL,

No. 36c, PRAYA EAST, WANCHAI,  
HONGKONG,

Telephone 564.

TERMS:  
SINGLE ENGAGEMENT (one hour)...\$ 2

ONE WEEK ..... 10

ONE MONTH..... 30

Attendance at Patients' Residence.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1908.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!  
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!

NO SUFFERER  
ME NOW DESPAIR,

but with a strong doctor's bill or falling into the hands of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of any party. By the introduction of

THE FRENCH REMEDY

a complete revolution has been effected in this field of medical science. This remedy has been restored to health and happiness for years previously had merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THE FRENCH NO. 1—A Sovereign Remedy discharges, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by leaving the foundation of structure and other vital organs.

THE FRENCH NO. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for diphtheria, croup, and incapacity for vitality, also scrofula, distaste and incapacity for food, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all disorders resulting from dissipation, early marriage, &c., which usually appear in young age.

THE FRENCH NO. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired

vitality, also scrofula, distaste and incapacity for food, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all

disorders resulting from dissipation, early mar-

riage, &c., which usually appear in young age.

THE FRENCH NO. 4—A Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired

vitality, also scrofula, distaste and incapacity for

food, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all

disorders resulting from dissipation, early mar-

riage, &c., which usually appear in young age.

THE FRENCH NO. 5—A Sovereign Remedy

for debility, nervousness, impaired

vitality, also scrofula, distaste and incapacity for

food, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all

disorders resulting from dissipation, early mar-

riage, &c., which usually appear in young age.

THE FRENCH NO. 6—A Sovereign Remedy

for debility, nervousness, impaired

vitality, also scrofula, distaste and incapacity for

food, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all

disorders resulting from dissipation, early mar-

riage, &c., which usually appear in young age.

THE FRENCH NO. 7—A Sovereign Remedy

for debility, nervousness, impaired

vitality, also scrofula, distaste and incapacity for

food, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all

disorders resulting from dissipation, early mar-

riage, &c., which usually appear in young age.

THE FRENCH NO. 8—A Sovereign Remedy

for debility, nervousness, impaired

vitality, also scrofula, distaste and incapacity for

**The Health Bill.****ARCHITECTS' CRITICISMS.****CHINESE PROPERTY OWNERS' CASE.**

**Measures:** *Diligeat, Ram & Gibbs*, who were engaged by the Chinese property owners to consider the technical points of the new Public Health Amending Bill, have submitted their report. It is dated 1st April, 1908, and is as follows:

**TO THE CHINESE PROPERTY OWNERS OF HONGKONG.**

Gentlemen.—We have carefully considered the several clauses of the proposed amendments of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinances of 1903 and send you herewith our report on same.

In cases where the amendments are merely additional words or alterations in wording to make the meaning of the original clauses clearer we have not made any remarks, nor have we reported on any clauses which we consider do not adversely affect the interests of property owners or their tenants.

We observe that nothing has been done to modify section 175 of the Principal Ordinance. In cases where there is a public or private street at the back of a domestic building we do not see any more necessity for providing the open space referred to in this section than where there is a backyard of fifty square feet or over and in the case of a corner house we do not see any need for such open space. The object of the section is to provide light and ventilation to the backs of houses, and it is surely better to have light and air from a continuous space like a street than from an enclosed space eight or nine feet square surrounded by buildings forty feet or so high.

We quite see the object of the open spaces in blocks of buildings, where the backs of the houses have no means of light or ventilation and the kitchens open directly into the main rooms and have no windows, but in cases where there is a street either at the back or side we consider it quite unnecessary. We therefore suggest that the following clause be added to section 175:—"Provided that this section shall not apply to any domestic building which is bounded on the back or side by a street and is provided with a window or windows at the back or side," or words to that effect.

We also suggest that the following should be added to section 6, sub-section 2: after the words "for special uses," the words "or for the housing of the working classes."

The following are our notes and suggestions on the amendments, and we're presuming that you are in possession of a copy of the Amending Ordinance.

**2.—Section 6, sub-section 26.**

We are of opinion that it should be provided that in houses facing existing lines of more than 8 feet and less than 13 feet in width, the width of such house should be deemed sufficient.

**3.—Section 6, sub-section 39.**

The definition of a new building is sufficiently stringent in the original Ordinance. It should also be strictly provided that the greater part of two walls should not be more than half of each of two walls and not more than half of two walls combined; as in many cases the demolition of one wall will be considered greater than the half of the same wall and a smaller one combined, although nothing might be done to the other wall.

**2.—Section 6, sub-section 45.**

The definition of party wall may be a suitable one for Cardiff or many towns in England, but we consider a better definition would be—"A wall forming part of a building and used for the separation of such building from an adjoining building belonging to or likely to belong to a different owner and forming part of such adjoining building, or built for the owner's purpose of belonging to such an adjoining building to be hereafter erected."

**3.—Section 6, sub-section 60a.**

By the wording of this section the whole sash would have to be made of glass, as a wood or iron sash frame is opaque. The word whole should be left out. Instead "glazed portion" might be inserted.

**4.—Section 8.**

If the President has any special powers over and above any other member he should be elected annually by the members.

**1.—Section 46.**

We suggest that the words—"Provided that this section shall not apply to matchless or other temporary structures provided for housing workmen during the progress of works," should be added to this section.

**18.—Section 10.**

The parts of the Ordinance referring to thickness of walls should be reconsidered. Under the existing Ordinance of two walls of the same height a thinner one may be constructed on the top of another wall than may be built on the solid ground. For instance a 30-foot wall built on the top of a 25-foot wall may be 14 inches thick, whereas if it is built on the ground the lower part must be 18 inches thick.

**21.—Section 103a.**

The words "id cement mortar" in the second line should be omitted. It does not agree with the latter part of section 03.

**24.—Section 107.**

Openings in brick walls built in lime mortar should not be required to be filled up with brick or stone in cement mortar. If the wall with openings is strong enough it is surely quite as strong with the openings filled up with new brickwork of the same description as the old. Moreover, should it be necessary at a future time to take away the filling, it could be done, if in lime mortar, without injury to the walls, but scarcely so if built up with cement mortar.

**26.—Section 111.**

It should not be left to the discretion of any one to say what is good cement concrete. The proportions should be stated, 1½ and 1 inch stones make good concrete.

**27.—Section 117.**

We consider that any alteration in this section should be left to the discretion of the owner of the Government to make up what is necessary. In cases where there is an opening in a wall, the same should be filled up with

sufficient land should be reserved to make up. Many existing lots were bought from the Government on the understanding that they could be entirely built over, and lands were specially reserved for the purpose of providing light, air and access to the backs of the houses when they were built; and it is a great hardship and injustice that a quarter of the land should be made of no value and no compensation paid for it. In the case of a scavenging lane too, why should the air over it be of no value for ventilation? Where there is no lane, we contend that the scavenging lane should form part of the open space.

**34.—Section 138.**

This is a further cutting down of verandahs. It was always understood that verandahs in 50 feet streets were limited to three stories, that is, the ground floor, first floor and second floor. Now it aims at cutting off another storey. The building may be 75 feet high but the verandah only 30 or 32 feet. An open three story verandah would rarely exceed 45 feet in height and would obstruct less light and air at a distance of 40 feet than a building 75 feet high without verandahs at a distance of 50 feet. In many ways verandahs and balconies are a help to sanitation as they encourage the people to keep open windows, keeping off the rain and in very hot weather, the sun.

We consider that a clause should be added to this section to the effect that existing verandahs and balconies may be re-erected of the original height and design and without the renewed consent of the Governor, or compensation paid for same if not allowed.

**37.—Section 141.**

As this section is for the provision of light and external air into the main room we consider that it should not be necessary, for two reasons, to limit the width of the kitchen and not by the owners. It should not be possible to obtain a conviction against an owner for an offence caused by a tenant. A property owner cannot be expected to visit all his property every day to see that his tenants are not causing a nuisance, even if he had a right to enter, which is doubtful.

This amendment should be altered so as not to include existing cocklofts.

**34.—Section 138.**

This is a further cutting down of verandahs. It was always understood that verandahs in 50 feet streets were limited to three stories, that is, the ground floor, first floor and second floor. Now it aims at cutting off another storey. The building may be 75 feet high but the verandah only 30 or 32 feet. An open three story verandah would rarely exceed 45 feet in height and would obstruct less light and air at a distance of 40 feet than a building 75 feet high without verandahs at a distance of 50 feet. In many ways verandahs and balconies are a help to sanitation as they encourage the people to keep open windows, keeping off the rain and in very hot weather, the sun.

We consider that a clause should be added to this section to the effect that existing verandahs and balconies may be re-erected of the original height and design and without the renewed consent of the Governor, or compensation paid for same if not allowed.

**63.—Section 201.**

We think a clause should be added somewhat as follows:—

"Provided that occupation may be made after seven days if the Building Authority has not notified the owner that the building contravenes the Ordinance."

**64.—Section 222, sub-section 1.**

We suggest that the words "seven days after" be inserted between "until" and "and" "provides plans" in the third line of the Principal Ordinance.

**66 and 67.**

Many of the nuisances to be dealt with under these sections are caused by the tenants and not by the owners. It should not be possible to obtain a conviction against an owner for an offence caused by a tenant. A property owner cannot be expected to visit all his property every day to see that his tenants are not causing a nuisance, even if he had a right to enter, which is doubtful.

**68.—Section 253.**

The arbitrators should take into consideration the non-reduction of the Crown Rent. There are plots of ground in the Colony where the Crown Rent is over five thousand dollars an acre and "h" value on that account very little. Supposing a piece of this land were taken away and no reduction of Crown Rent, the owner would get practically nothing, but would still have to pay his Crown Rent for land he no longer owned and for which he had practically not been paid.

**70.—Section 253.**

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**74.—Section 253.**

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**75.—Section 253.**

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**88.—Section 253.**

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**92.—Section 253.**

The

## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOOIE &amp; CO.

Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS	NO. OF SHARES	VALUE	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	LAST DIVIDEND	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION, BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS
				RESERVE	AT WORKING ACCOUNT		
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,100,000 \$1,500,000 \$20,000}	\$2,000.38	Final of 4% do. old and 4.10% on new shares for 1 year ending 31.12.07	5% £160 (London 173.10)
National Bank of China, Limited	10,025	£7	£6	{ £2,735 \$300,000}	£71.293	£2 (London 3.6) for 1903	55%
MARINE INSURANCES.							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$150	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$219,058 \$401,959 \$125,000}	"none"	\$20 for 1906	8% £240
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 48,942	Tls. 204,424	Final of 7/6 per share making all 15/- for 1906—Tls. 2.65	6% Tls. 82 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	2,400	\$150	\$100	{ \$3,000,000 \$400,000 \$450,407 \$125,157.15/— \$434,434}	2,536.011	Final of 5% making \$5 for 1906 and 1/2 interim of \$30 for 1907	5% £179 1/2 ex div
Vangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$199,032 \$1,000,000 \$346,007 \$15,2	591,703	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1906	10% \$150 ex div.
Do. do. (new)	4,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$199,032 \$1,000,000 \$346,007 \$15,2	591,703	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1906	9% \$90 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$150	\$50	{ \$1,323,941	448,027	£27 for 1906	9% \$90 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$150	\$50	{ \$7,000 \$264,038 \$66,883	11053	£1 for 1906	— \$16
SHIPPING.							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	£25	£25	{ Nil.	54	£1 for 1906	10% \$40
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$250,000 \$75,000 \$75,370 \$20,000	116,437	£1 for 2nd half-year making all \$21 for year ending 31.12.07	8% £19 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$6,000 \$270,000	63,694	5/- for 1906 @ ex 2/3—\$2.24 per share	5% £38
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ Tls. 75,500 \$400,000 \$1,871	Tls. 14,510 / 172,370	Final of Tls. 14 making Tls. 3/- for 1907—Second interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 9 for £1 1907—\$1.00 for year ending 30.6.1907—\$0.50 for year ending 30.4.1907—\$0.50	7% £150 buyers 49% £149 buyers
Do. do. (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ \$1,000,000 \$120,957	\$137	Final of Tls. 14 making Tls. 3/- for 1907—Second interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 9 for £1 1907—\$1.00 for year ending 30.6.1907—\$0.50 for year ending 30.4.1907—\$0.50	33% £32 33% £31
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited (Preference)	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 18,730	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906	12% £150 buyers	
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	{ Tls. 18,730	£8 for year ending 31.12.05	£135 sales	
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ Tls. 18,730 Tls. 62,000 Tls. 81,200 Tls. 10,000	£1 for 1907 Tls. 3 (8%) for year ending 31.8.06	5% £15 sales Tls. 70 sellers	
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 18,730	£8 for year ending 31.12.05	£135 sales	
REFINERIES.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	£100	£100	{ \$450,000	£9,218	£8 for year ending 31.12.05	
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ none	"	£15 sales	
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 18,730	£1 for 1907 Tls. 3 (8%) for year ending 31.8.06	5% £15 sales Tls. 70 sellers	
MINING.							
Chinese Engineers and Miners Company, Ltd.	100,000	£1	£1	{ £150,000 \$84,358	£114,556	Final of 1/6 (No. 9) for 1907	78% Tls. 16.20 buyers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	10,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000	No. 12 of £1—48 cents	58%	
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.							
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	£25	£25	{ £64,124	£3,726	£1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	5% £14
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	63,000	\$50	£50	{ £10,000 \$26,86 \$40,000	£3,556	Final of £1 1/2 making £3 for 1907	61% £53
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$100,000 \$50,000	£441,442	Final of £4 making £8 for 1907—Interim of Tls. 24 for six months ending 31st October, 1907	75% £103
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 69,125 Tls. 25,000	16,10,459	£1 for 1907 making Tls. 17 for 1907	71% £103
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 18,730	£1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	5% £14	
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 25,000 \$10,000 \$15	Tls. 6,531	£1 for 1907 £2 for year ending 30.6.07 £1.80 for 1906	6% Tls. 100 10% Tls. 100 10% Tls. 100 sales
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	10,000	£5	£5	{ \$15,000	£10,908	£2 for year ending 30.6.07	6% Tls. 100 sales
Central Stores, Limited	50,725	£15	£15	{ \$15,000	29,178	£1.80 for 1906	5% Tls. 100 sales
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	£50	£50	{ \$46,973 \$43,075	1252	Final of £1 1/2 making £3 for 1907	75% £106
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	£100	£100	{ \$35,000 \$217,420	35,915	Final of £3 1/2 making £7 for year ending 31.12.07	7% £100
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	£10	£10	{ \$50,000	5,621	70 cents for 1907	6% £100
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	£50	£50	{ none	16,533	£1 for 1907	6% £100
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,525,045 Tls. 170,000	Tls. 107,517	Final of £1 1/2 and bonus of Tls. 2 making £1 in all Tls. 3 for 1907	7% £115 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	£50	£50	{ none	51,541	Final of £2.10 making £4.10 for year ending 31.12.07	8% £48 sa. and b.
COTTON MILLS.							
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 23,276	Tls. 8,807	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ended 31.10.1907	41% £156 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	£10	£10	{ \$60,000 \$60,000	£14,269	50 cents for year ending 31.7.07	41% £156 buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 150,000	Tls. 85,519	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8%)	5% £155 sellers
Lan-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ none	"	Tls. 8 for 1906	5% £155 sellers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 20,257	Tls. 50,663	Tls. 5 for 1906	5% £155 sellers
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	£2/6	£2/6	{ £1,299	£638	1/3 per share for 1906	9% £78
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	£12	£12	{ \$25,000	Nil.	£1.20 for 1907	11% £81
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	£10	£10	{ \$25,000	£25,000	60 cents for year ended 30.6.06	16%
Do. Do. special shares	* 50,000	£1	£1	{ \$25,000	£25,000	60 cents for 1907	9% £99 sales
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	£10	£10	{ \$25,000	£25,000	£1.30 for year ending 31.7.07	6% £70
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	£7½	£6	{ \$25,000	£2,974	Final of 75 centmaking in all £1 1/2 for 1907	11% £70
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	£10	£10	{ \$12,000	£15,002	£2 for year ending 28.2.07	91% £23
Hall & Holt's, Limited	21,000	£20	£20	{ \$186,000	£2,953	£1 per share for year ending 28.2.07	61% £16 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	{ none	£2,578	Final of £1 1/2 making in all £1 1/2 for 1907	8% £32 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	£25	£25	{ \$127,000	£1,812	Final of £1 1/2 making in all £1 1/2 for 1907	8% £33 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	£10	£10	{ \$100,000	£1,765	Final of £1 1/2 making in all £1 1/2 for 1907	8% £33 buyers
Maaatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch- en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkau, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ Tls. 27,603	Tls. 17,127	Interim of Tls. 10 for 1st quarter	72% £160 sellers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	£10	£10	{ none	£2,655	£1 per share for period from 15th Oct. to 30th Apr. 07	8% £152 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	50,000	£10	£10	{ Nil.	"	None	8% £152 buyers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000	Tls. 6,603	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 for 1907	7% £150 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 8,493	Final of Tls. 9 making in all Tls. 14 for 1907	16% £150 sellers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,350	£20	£20	{ Tls. 100,000	Tls. 18,331	Final of 37/6 making 53/	